Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

tainly a most satisfactory result. On many occasions the solar image has been beautifully sharp, and good photographs of calcium and hydrogen flocculi have been made with a spectroheliograph constructed for temporary use, pending the completion by the Zeiss Optical Works of large prisms for the permanent spectroheliographs. Professor BARNARD states that the Moon, as observed one night with the Snow telescope, was as well defined as he had ever seen it with the 40-inch Yerkes refractor. Star-images are also excellent, except when the instrument has been used during the late afternoon in work on the Sun. In such a case the mirrors do not cool down to a normal condition until late in the evening, and during the transition state the star-images are curiously distorted.

It had been anticipated that difficulty would be experienced from changes in the focal length of the telescope, due to heating of the mirrors, and this has proved to be the case. Except in the early morning hours, however, the change in focal length is small and of little importance. Electric-heating apparatus is now being provided for the purpose of maintaining the mirrors during the night at such a temperature as to give the least change of figure when they are exposed to the Sun in the morning.

GEORGE E. HALE.

SOLAR OBSERVATORY, MT. WILSON, CAL.

GIFT FROM MR. D. O. MILLS.

I take great pleasure in announcing that Mr. D. O. MILLS has provided means for continuing the work of the D. O. Mills Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere for a period of five years additional to that covered by the original programme. This generous action provides also for suitable addition to the equipment of the observatory now located on the summit of San Cristobal, near Santiago, Chile; for the salaries and traveling expenses of the astronomer in charge and two assistants; and for running expenses.

Important items of equipment will be spectrographs of lower dispersion in order that the determination of radial velocities of stars in the southern sky may be extended to considerably fainter stars than can be attacked with the present powerful three-prism spectrograph.

It is hoped that the results of this second period of work will form a valuable contribution to the Sidereal Problem, for the region of the sky not visible from the northern observatories.

Mr. MILLS's continued interest in this branch of astronomy is a most encouraging factor in the prosecution of the work.

W. W. CAMPBELL.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE CROCKER ECLIPSE EXPEDITION FROM THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

It is expected that the three eclipse expeditions provided for by the generosity of Mr. WM. H. CROCKER will be located respectively in the immediate vicinity of Cartwright, Sandwich Bay, Labrador; in the Daroca-Ateca-Almazan region of northeastern Spain; and at Assuan, Egypt.

The Labrador expedition will be in charge of Acting Astronomer HEBER D. CURTIS, whose chief assistant will be Professor JOEL STEBBINS, of the Astronomical Department of the University of Illinois. Dr. STEBBINS was a fellow in the Lick Observatory during the years 1902-1904. Mrs. CURTIS and Mrs. STEBBINS will accompany the expedition. Dr. WILFRED T. GRENFELL, whose unselfish work as a practical missionary on the Labrador coast is widely and favorably known, has promised to bring his ship to the eclipse path two or three days before the date of the eclipse, in order that he and three or four of his scientific staff may assist Dr. CURTIS in the observations.

The Spanish expedition will be in charge of Director CAMPBELL, who will be accompanied by Astronomer PERRINE. In this connection I take pleasure in saying that Professor PERRINE's work on the expedition will be rather in the capacity of associate than assistant, a *status* to which his successful work at the Sumatra eclipse entitles him. Mrs. CAMPBELL and Mrs. PERRINE will accompany the expedition. Professor THOMAS E. MCKINNEY, formerly a graduate student in the University of Chicago, and now Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Marietta College, Ohio, will be with the expedition in the capacity of assistant. It is hoped that many astronomers and physicists of this country and Europe will join the expedition in eclipse week to take part in the observations.